January 24, 1750-1. THE Numb. 4.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, *for September*, 1750.

An Account of Mr. MACLEAN, *the Gentleman* Highwayman.

SINCE the 27th of July, the Converſation of the Town has been ſo much turned upon the Gentleman Highwayman, that ſome Account will be expected of him. On that Day Mr. James Maclean, who had handſome Lodgings in St. James's-ſtreet, at two Guineas a Week, and paſſed for an Iriſh Gentleman of 700l. a Year, was apprehended and carry'd before Juſtice Lediard. He was charged with robbing Mr. Higden in the Saliſbury Coach, near Turnham Green, on June 26, of his Portmanteau and ſome Money, and was detected by ſelling to Mr. Loader, of Monmouth-ſtreet, in his ſaid Lodgings, Mr. Higden's Coat, Breeches, and Waiſtcoat, the Lace ripped off, which Cloaths being advertiſed, occaſioned the Diſcovery, and there were found in his Lodgings a Peruke, three Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, and a Handkerchief the Property of Mr. Higden, ſeveral other Things taken from the ſaid Coach, and 20 Purſes, alſo the Blunderbuſs, and a remarkable Coat of Lord Eglington's, who was robbed the ſame Morning.——After he had been in the Gatehouſe ſome Days, he was willing to make a Confeſſion, and on Auguſt 1, was brought to Juſtice Lediard, guarded by a File of Muſketeers; and before a large Company of Lords, Ladies, &c. he owned, that he, with one Plunket, committed theſe Robberies, alſo the robbing Mr. Walpole in Hyde Park, when a Piſtol went off undeſignedly, and appeared ſo concerned that ſome of the Ladies ſhed Tears.——The above Facts and his Confeſſion were brought againſt him on his Trial, when he made the following artful Defence.

Mr. MACLEAN's *Defence on Trial.*

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip will not conſtrue it Vanity in me, at this Time, to ſay, that I am the Son of a Divine in the Kingdom of Ireland, well known for his Zeal and Affection to the preſent Royal Family and happy Government; who beſtowed an Education upon me, becoming his Character, of which I have in my Hand a Certificate from a Lord, four Members of Parliament, and ſeveral Juſtices for the County where I was born and received my Education.

About the Beginning of the late French War, my Lord, I came to London, with a Deſign to enter into the military Service of my King and Country; but unexpected Diſappointments obliged me to change my Reſolution; and having married the Daughter of a reputable Tradeſman, to her Fortune I added what little I had of my own, and entered into Trade in the * Grocery Way, and continued therein till my Wife died. I very quickly after her Death found a Decay in Trade, ariſing from an unavoidable Truſt repoſed in Servants; and fearing the Conſequence, I ſold off my Stock, and in the firſt Place honeſtly diſcharged my Debts, and purpoſed to apply the Reſidue of my Fortune in the Purchaſe of ſome military Employment, agreeable to my firſt Deſign.

During my Application to Trade, my Lord, I unhappily became acquainted with one Plunket, an Apothecary, who, by his Account of himſelf, induced me to believe he had travelled abroad, and was poſſeſſed of Cloaths and other Things ſuitable thereto, and prevailed on me to employ him in attending on my Family, and to lend him Money to the Amount of 100l. and upwards.

When I left off Trade, I preſs'd Plunket for Payment, and after receiving by Degrees ſeveral Sums, he propoſed, on my earneſtly inſiſting that I muſt call in all Debts owing to me, to pay me Part in Goods and Part in Money.

Theſe very Cloaths with which I am charged, my Lord, he brought to me to make Sale of, towards Payment of my Debt, and accordingly, my Lord, I did ſell them, very unfortunately, as it now appears; little thinking they were come by in the Manner Mr. Higden hath been pleaſed to expreſs, whoſe Word and Honour are too well known to doubt the Truth.

My Lord, as the contracting this Debt between Plunket and myſelf was a Matter of a private Nature, ſo was the Payment of it; and therefore, it is impoſſible for me to have the Teſtimony of one ſingle Witneſs to theſe Facts, which (as it is an unavoidable Misfortune) I hope, and doubt not, my Lord, that your Lordſhip and the Gentlemen of the Jury will duly weigh.

Is it probable, nay, is it poſſible, that if I had come by theſe Cloaths by diſhoneſt Means, I ſhould be ſo imprudent as to bring a Man to my Lodgings at Noon-day to buy them, and give him my Name and Place of Reſidence, and even write that Name and Place of Reſidence myſelf in the Saleſman's Book? It ſeems to me, and I think muſt to every Man, a Madneſs that no one, with the leaſt Share of Senſe, could be capable of.

My Lord, in the Courſe of Mr. Higden's Evidence, he hath declared he could not be poſitive either to my Face or Perſon, the Defect of which, I humbly preſume, leaves a Doubt of the Certainty of my being one of the two Perſons.

My Lord, it is very true, when I was firſt apprehended, the Surprize confounded me, and gave me the moſt extraordinary Shock; it cauſed a Delirium and Confuſion in my Brain, which rendered me incapable of being myſelf, or knowing what I ſaid or did; I talked of Robberies as another Man would do in talking of Stories; but, my Lord, after my Friends had viſited me in the Gatehouſe, and had given me ſome new Spirits, and when I came to be re-examined before Juſtice Lediard, and then aſked, if I could make any Diſcovery of the Robbery, I then alledged I had recovered my Surprize, that what I had talked of before concerning Robberies was falſe and wrong, but it was entirely owing to a confuſed Head and Brain.

This, my Lord, being my unhappy Fate; but, unhappy as it is, as your Lordſhip is my Judge and preſumptive Counſel, I ſubmit it, whether there is any other Evidence againſt me than circumſtantial.

Firſt, The ſelling of the Lace and Cloaths, which I agree I did; for which I account.

Second, The verbal Confeſſion of a confuſed Brain; for which I account.

All this Evidence, I humbly apprehend, is but circumſtantial Evidence.

It might be ſaid, my Lord, that I ought to ſhew where I was at this Time.

To which, my Lord, I anſwer, that I never heard the Time, nor the Day of the Month, that Mr. Higden was robbed; and, my Lord, it is impoſſible for me, at this Juncture, to recollect where I was, and much more to bring any Teſtimony of it.

My Lord, in Caſes where a Priſoner lies under theſe Impoſſibilities of Proof, it is hard, nay, it is very hard, if Preſumption and Intendment may not have ſome Weight on the Side of the Priſoner. I humbly hope, and doubt not, but that Doctrine will not eſcape your Lordſhip's Memory to the Jury.

My Lord, I have lived in Credit, and have had Dealings with Mankind, and therefore humbly beg Leave, my Lord, to call about a Score to my Character, or more if your Lordſhip pleaſes; and then, my Lord, if in your Lordſhip's Opinion the Evidence againſt me ſhould be by Law only circumſtantial, and the Character given of me by my Witneſſes ſhould be ſo far ſatisfactory, as to have equal Weight, I ſhall moſt willingly and readily ſubmit to the Jury's Verdict.

Nine Gentlemen being called gave him a very good Character.

The Jury brought him in Guilty, without going out of Court; when he was called to receive Sentence, he attempted to make an Apology, but only ſaid, *My Lord, I cannot ſpeak*, what he intended to offer was next Day publiſhed, importing, that he hoped ſome Circumſtances might entitle him to ſo much Mercy, as might remove him from being a Diſgrace to his Family, and enable him to paſs his Days in Penitence and Obſcurity.

* In *Wellbeck-ſtreet* by *Cavendiſh-ſquare*.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. M——.

SIR, *Utrecht, Aug.* 17, 1750.

I Received your melancholy Letter, but the diſmal News it contain'd had reached me here before it arrived.

I never thought any belonging to me would have loaded me with ſuch Heart-breaking Affliction, as the infamous Crimes of him, whom I will call Brother no more, have brought upon me. How often, and how ſolemnly have I admoniſhed him, of the miſerable Conſequences of an idle Life; and, alas! to no Purpoſe.

However that be, I have made all the Application poſſible for his Life, filled with Shame and Confuſion, that I have been obliged to make Demands ſo contrary to Juſtice, and hardly knowing with what Face to do it, in the Character I bear, as a Miniſter of Truth and Righteouſneſs.

It is the Intereſt of ſome Friends, I have made here, that can only ſave his Life; they have loſt no Time in applying, and I hope their Endeavours will be ſucceſsful; but I ſtill hope more, that if Providence ſhould ſo order Events, as that he eſcapes the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, and has that Life prolonged he does not deſerve to enjoy any longer, I hope, or rather wiſh, that in ſuch a Caſe he may have a proper Senſe and Feeling of his enormous Crimes, which lay ample Foundation for drawing out the wretched Remainder of his Days in Sorrow and Repentance.

With reſpect to me, it would give me Conſolation, if I could hope that this would be the Iſſue of his Trial; it would comfort me on his Account, as he is a Man, becauſe I will never acknowledge him in any nearer Relation; and becauſe, except ſuch good Offices as former Ties, and preſent Humanity demands from me in his Behalf, I am never to have any further Correſpondence with him during this mortal Life.

I have given Orders to look towards his Subſiſtence, and what is neceſſary for it. Yours, &c.

If you ſee this my unhappy Brother, let him know my Compaſſion for his Miſery, as well as my Indignation againſt his Crimes, and alſo that I ſhall omit nothing in my Power to have his Sufferings mitigated. He has, I fear, broken my Heart, and will make me draw on the reſt of my Days in Sorrow.

He was executed at Tyburn the 4th of October. His Body was carried from the Place of Execution in a Hearſe to Mr. Harriſon's, an Undertaker in Clare Market, and after lying in State for ſome Hours, was decently interred by his Friends.

An Account of the Converſion of Daniel Trangam Alexander, *an eminent Jew; From a Pamphlet intitled* A Call to the Jews, *&c. written by himſelf.*

ABOUT three Years ago, being at Prague, which is the capital City of Bohemia, wherein a great Number of Jews dwell, and walking about the City, a poor School-Boy came up to me, and aſk'd ſomething out of Charity. I at firſt refus'd it to him, and for no other Reaſon indeed but becauſe he was a Chriſtian. I curs'd him thro' Ignorance; and ſeeing I was not diſpos'd to give him any Thing, he offer'd to ſell me a Book which he held in his Hand. I anſwer'd him, I had no Deſire to read Chriſtian Books; but however ſeeing he importun'd me, ſaying that if I would but read this Book, I ſhould find my Salvation in it, and fearing at the ſame Time to receive ſome Diſpleaſure of the other Chriſtians who were looking at me, I bought this Book for a ſmall Matter, and having thrown it in a Trunk as a Thing of no Value, I thought no more of it. About a Year after, as I was looking in that Trunk for ſome Cloaths, I caſt my Eye upon that Book, and having open'd it without knowing what it was, I found it to be a New Teſtament; I remark'd in the Margin ſome Quotations of Jeremiah and Iſaiah; theſe Names of the Prophets gave me the Curioſity to read it, and afterwards to conſer the Paſſages therein cited with the Text in the Hebrew of the Old Teſtament; and the Conformity which I found in it touch'd my Soul ſo ſenſibly, that from that Time I reſolv'd to read it over.

As I was reading this Book, God opened my Eyes by Degrees, and I began to think that myſelf, and all thoſe of my Nation were in Error. In order to clear up my Doubts, I made my Application to the moſt learned among us, aſking them the Explanation of the Paſſages which I had read in the Prophets, without diſcovering to them that I had a New Teſtament, for if I had, I ſhould have been badly treated. Their Anſwers did not ſatisfy me, but on the contrary begat in me a great Miſtruſt, and when I preſs'd them to explain ſome formal Paſſages, they anſwer'd me *Sthouma*, that is to ſay, *it is a hidden Thing*: But having a Deſire to know thoſe Things which were hid from them and me alſo, I went into Poland, in Hopes of having better Inſtructions from the other Rabbis who were there; but all the Anſwer I got was, that they commanded me to be ſilent upon thoſe Matters.

From that Time I continued with Aſſiduity to compare both the Old and New Teſtaments together, (having before loſt all my Time in reading the *Talmud*). I reſolv'd to quit Judaiſm, and to make myſelf a Chriſtian. For this Reaſon I retired to Dantzick, where overcoming the Apprehenſion of all Dangers, I reſolv'd to travel to Rome, and having embark'd at Dantzick for Amſterdam, where I ſtay'd a few Days, I went from that to France, and reſolv'd to go to Rome, which I thought to be the Mother of all Churches.

But God through his Mercy ſhortened my Journey very much, and permitted not, that coming out of one Precipice I ſhould fall into another. Therefore having a Deſire to ſpeak with one of the Monks, in Hopes, thro' his Means, to get Letters of Recommendation to Rome, I freely acknowledg'd myſelf a Jew, and expreſs'd the great Deſire I had of becoming a Chriſtian, and of being baptiz'd. He prais'd my Deſire, and preſs'd upon me not to delay my Baptiſm any longer; to which I anſwer'd, that being not yet ſufficiently ſtrengthen'd, I was willing to know on what Foundation I was to build, before I quitted that Religion in which I had been inſtructed. From thence he took the Opportunity to ſpeak to me of the principal Points of his Religion, upon which alſo I made him underſtand my Doubts, and the Difficulties I had to believe them; and aſk'd him whether they believ'd and taught the ſame Things at Rome; he anſwer'd me, Yes. Therefore, after having examin'd his Doctrine with what I daily read in the Old and New Teſtaments, I have found it impoſſible for me to believe that the Church in which he is, is the true Church. Therefore to meet with it, ſuch as my Soul might have no more Scruples to embrace, I paſs'd into this Country, had a Conference with thoſe of the Reformed Church, and have made Enquiries into their Doctrines, in which, God be prais'd and thank'd! I have found the Content which I ſo long deſir'd.

The other Parts of this Pamphlet contain a pathetic Addreſs from the Author to his Father, Mother, and Brethren of the Houſe of Iſrael, and his Reaſons for not becoming a Papiſt.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 28.

THE ten Turkiſh Slaves, who arrived here a few Days ago in a French Bark from Toulon, having got the better of the Under-Officer and his Servant, found Means to eſcape, as they were returning to that Port from ſome Work which they had been employed in. Their Deſign was to ſteer for the Coaſt of Barbary; but as they had no Proviſions of any Kind, and were ſix Days in their Paſſage, they were obliged to put into this Port, being almoſt ſtarved. The French Miniſter at Florence, and the French Conſul at this Place, on Notice of their Arrival, made Inſtances to the Government for their being ſecured; which occaſioned an extraordinary Council to be held; though no Anſwer has as yet been given to the French Miniſter. Orders were immediately given for the delivering up of the Frenchman and his Servant to the French Conſul here, and to confine the Slaves in the Fortreſs until the Emperor ſhall ſend the Regency Orders about them. The Tripoline Miniſter happening to be here at the ſame Time, waiting for a Ship to return home, has likewiſe demanded a Reſtitution of thoſe Slaves, agreeable to the Treaties between the Emperor and the Regencies of Barbary; but the Government perſiſts in their Reſolution to wait the Emperor's Orders about them.

Extract of a Letter from Rome.

Several antique Statues, moſt exquiſitely wrought, lately diſcover'd in ſubterraneous Caverns, have been repaired by the beſt Artiſts, and order'd to be ſet up in the Capitol. The firſt is the Statue of the Egyptian God Anubis, with the Head of a Dog, but in all other Reſpects of human Shape, having a Creſcent on his Head, in his right Hand a muſical Inſtrument called a Siſtrum, and a Caduceus in his left; it ſtands on a magnificent quadrangular Pedeſtal, embelliſh'd with Variety of Hieroglyphics moſt exquiſitely wrought in Baſs Relief. The ſecond Piece is a Group, conſiſting of a Man and a Woman, the Man holds a Spear in his Hand, and has on his Head a Grecian Helmet; the Man's Head is declined, as attentive to what the Woman has to ſay to him, and ſhe views him in a languiſhing Manner, and ſeems to have her Arms extended, in order to careſs him with the utmoſt Tenderneſs and Affection. Some Connoiſſeurs pretend that theſe two beautiful Perſonages are Mars and Venus; others imagine that they repreſent the laſt ſad Adieu between Hector and Andromache. A third Statue repreſents [illegible]ty Jove, with his Thunder in his right Hand; another, a Silvan Deity, with his Reed or Flute lying by him.

Liſbon, Sept. 6. The King having been informed that the Barbary Corſairs greatly infeſt the Coaſts of the Kingdom of Algrave, and ſometimes plunder Villages by the Sea-ſide, his Majeſty has ordered a Squadron of Xebeques and other light Veſſels, to be ſent out in Queſt of thoſe Rovers, as ſoon as poſſible.

Naples, Sept. 15. The Barbary Corſairs begin to infeſt our Coaſts again; and 'tis but a few Days ſince we have received the diſagreeable News, that ſeveral of our Merchantmen have fallen into their Hands.

Madrid, Sept. 21. According to the laſt Advices from Cadiz, the French Squadron under M. Macnamara is ſtill there, and they ſay it will not put to Sea again 'til join'd by ſome Spaniſh Men of War. As to the Expedition they are to go upon, it is ſtill a Myſtery to the Publick, though ſome forward Fools and prating Coxcombs here, whiſper and mumble the Word Highlanders, as if there was common Senſe in ſending a Squadron to the South, that was deſigned to ſet Things in Motion in the North.

They write from Carthagena, that a good Number of Seamen, raiſed in the Iſland of Majorca, have been brought to that Port, and are deſtined to mann two new Xebeques, which are to be ſent out againſt the Algerines.

Letters from Barcelona adviſe, that ſince Commodore Don Pedro de la Cerda's putting to Sea with a few Frigates, all the Barbary Pirates, being no leſs than 20 in Number, that infeſted the Coaſts of Catalonia and Valencia, have diſappear'd.

Naples, Sept. 22. The 18th Inſt. was kept here, with the uſual Solemnity, the Feſtival of St. Januarius, Patron of this City; and the Blood of the Saint having been brought cloſe to the Head or Skull, we had the Satisfaction to ſee it grow liquid in 25 Minutes; though ſome Cavillers think, that if there was any Thing miraculous in it, half a Minute might be ſufficient for the Operation: However, the Miracle, ſuch as it is, was immediately proclaimed to the People by a Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Fortreſſes; and in the Afternoon their Majeſties and the Royal Family repaired to the Cathedral, to perform their Devotions before the Relicks of the Saint.

Paris, Oct. 2. According to Letters from Breſt, the Frigate that is to carry over M. de Bompart, the new Governor of Martinico, lies ready in the Road, but ſome ſay ſhe is actually ſailed. They have equipt in the ſaid Port two Ships of the Line, and two Frigates, which are ſaid to be bound to America; and 'tis currently reported, that they will be employed in protecting a fair, and ſuppreſſing an illicit Commerce. It is confirmed that M. de Bompart will be charged with the King's ultimate Orders to execute what has been agreed upon with the Engliſh Commiſſaries, concerning the ſpeedy Evacuation of the Iſlands of Tobago and St. Lucia, &c.——This would be very good News, if we did not know how briſk the French are at ſeizing, and how ſlow to quit Poſſeſſion.

LONDON.

October 3. Some Time ago as ſome Boys were at Play near White-chapel Mount, one of them about ſix Years of Age, Son of a poor, honeſt, induſtrious Woman in the Neighbourhood, had the Misfortune to break his Thigh; a Surgeon was ſent for, who after examining the broken Limb, declared the Caſe to be dangerous, but at the ſame time refuſed his Aſſiſtance, unleſs the Mother would advance him three Guineas, which the poor Woman being unable to comply with, the Child remained in that deplorable State upwards of ſix Hours, and then was ſent to the London Hoſpital, where the utmoſt Care is taken for his Preſervation; but 'tis feared he will not recover, for want of that timely Aid, which the abovementioned inhuman, mercenary Wretch, denied.

The Sum demanded of the Clergy of France, according to the firſt Accounts of it, was only 7,500,000 Livres, or 312,000 l. Sterling, to be paid at five equal annual Payments of 1,500,000 Livres, or 64,000 l. Sterling each. Which might have been eſteemed a very moderate Demand, conſidering what a numerous Body the French Clergy are, that they are exempted from other Impoſts, and that they have a Power of aſſeſſing and collecting among themſelves, in what Manner they pleaſe, the groſs Sums which the Court requires of them. But there have been ſome Letters from France which make the Demand to be 17,000,000, that is, upwards of 708,000 l. Sterling, or 143,000 l. per Annum in the five Years. Yet does not even this Sum, againſt which ſuch ſtrong Remonſtrances have been made, as to occaſion an Order for diſſolving the Aſſembly, appear, when the Number and Wealth of the French Clergy are conſidered, to be exorbitant in Compariſon with what all the Subjects of G——B—— in common pay to the Support of the State?

But, beſides the Clergy of France, the Parliament of Paris have alſo remonſtrated very warmly and affectingly in Behalf of all the Subjects of the Kingdom, againſt the Continuance of ſome Taxes which they thought were charged on them only for a Time, and to be taken off at the Concluſion of a Peace. They mention a Sinking Fund, as eſtabliſhed for the Liquidation of the National Debts, which they proteſt they thought ſufficient for that Purpoſe, without any of the extraordinary Means that are added to it. Will it afford us any Comfort to infer from hence, that there are Suſpicions of Miſapplications in other Countries as well as in G—— B——? if it will, ſurely we ought not to neglect any Means of Conſolation under our preſent Burthen.

They write from Genoa, that the laſt Courier from Paris brought very important Diſpatches to the Chevalier Chauvelin, the French Envoy Extraordinary, and they ſuppoſe them to be relative to the Sale or Ceſſion of Corſica. They add, that the Maſter of a Ship arrived at Genoa from Cadiz, reports that the French Squadron under Mr. Macnamara is failed for Algiers, in order to demand of the Dey of that State Satisfaction for the Capture of three French Veſſels, which the Corſairs of that City took ſome Time ago, and hoiſted the Flag of Sallee the better to prevent a Diſcovery or Inquiry.

Extract of a Letter from Schaffhauſen, Sept. 7. *N. S.*

"Though Matters appear as yet pretty quiet in Europe, one cannot build much upon a Continuance of Peace. Many Perſons of Penetration in public Affairs pretend, that a War will probably ſoon break out in Italy; and the Reaſon they give for it, is the want of Confidence among the Italian Powers and others who have Poſſeſſions in Italy, and their jarring and complicated Intereſts and Pretentions. Diſtruſt keeps them all upon the Watch; they arm without giving a clear Reaſon for it, each of them alledging the warlike Preparations of his Neighbours as an Excuſe for his own: In ſhort, none of them want a Pretext. The

The Court of [illegible]enna takes Umbrage at Spain's ceding her Right to the Milaneze to the King of Sardinia, in Conſideration of the Duke of Savoy's Marriage with the Infanta Maria Antonietta. This is looked upon at Vienna as a maſterly Stroke of Spaniſh Politics, as it cannot fail of keeping the Houſe of Savoy ſteady in the Intereſt of the Bourbon Family.

On the other Hand, the Court of Madrid thinks ſhe ſees, in the Meaſures taken by the Auſtrians in Lombardy, a premeditated Deſign to recover one Day by the Sword, the Territories which the Empreſs Queen gave up by the Pen at Aix la Chapelle, only through an Incapacity to continue the War.

All the other Powers, whoſe Differences have ſhaken, and may yet ſhake Italy, and perhaps all Europe, lay their Schemes very deep, and are putting themſelves in a Poſture to guard againſt any ſudden or unforeſeen Event. Hence the Reſolution taken by the King of the two Sicilies, to put his Land and Sea Forces on a good Footing. The ſame we may ſay of the Republic of Venice, who deſigns to take ſeveral Regiments of foreign Troops into her Pay, and to appoint a Generaliſſimo of her Land Forces. The Court of Turin for a long while ſeemed to be taken up with nothing but Feſtivals, Entertainments and Rejoicings, on Occaſion of the Duke of Savoy's Marriage; but though the King of Sardinia has not made any glaring Armaments, yet we may aver that he is reinforcing his Troops without Noiſe, and that when it is leaſt expected, his Sardinian Majeſty will be found able to bring more numerous Armies into the Field than he did the laſt War. If we may believe thoſe Politicians, all theſe Armaments have not been made upon ſlight Grounds or idle Jealouſies; and Matters are come to ſuch a Criſis in the Cabinets of the Principal Powers of Europe, that we may be Spectators of ſerious and tragical Events, much ſooner than is generally imagined. They ſay that Italy, which has ſo long been a Bone of Contention between many Princes, is probably at the Eve of a Revolution, which will give it a quite new Face; and that while the Courts of Vienna and Hanover were taking ſo much Pains at divers Courts of the Empire, to get the oldeſt Archduke made King of the Romans, there are Schemes on the Anvil at other Courts for driving the Auſtrians quite out of Italy, and making Kings in Lombardy and Corſica."

October 1. Our Correſpondent at Paris informs us, that, after all the Stir that has been made about the Immunities of the Clergy, they are like to ſubmit to the Royal Authority, as well in paying the Sum that has been demanded from them, as by giving a diſtinct Account of the Value of their reſpective Benefices, that, for the future, they may bear an equal Share with the reſt of the Subjects of that Monarchy, in what regard the Expences of the State; and ſome pretend to foreſee, that this Precedent will have an Influence upon the Affairs of the Church in other Catholic Countries.

Private Letters from Rotterdam aſſure us, that they have Letters from Spain that treat the Affair of the Infant Don Lewis's Reſignation of his Benefices as a Chimera; and that theſe Letters likewiſe add, that the United Squadrons of their Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties are actually ſailed for Algiers, and that in a little Time we ſhall learn with what Deſign.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Sept. 28.

" Tomorrow the Workmen, who work at the Fortifications round this Town, will be diſcharged, no more Work being to be done till next Spring.

A Second and Third Rate Man of War will ſhortly be put on the Stocks in Portſmouth Dock-Yard.

Moſt of the French Men of War in this Harbour have been dock'd and clean'd, and are carried to their proper Moorings.

October 4. By the Report made to the King of Spain of the State of the Manufactories ſet up in that Kingdom ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne, it appears, they employ 5000 Hands, among which they reckon upwards of 800 Foreigneers. Among thoſe Manufactories, the Woolen is that which the Spaniſh Miniſtry encourage moſt, becauſe his Catholic Majeſty is reſolved to ſave the Sums which have been heretofore paid to Foreigners for cloathing his Army.

According to Advices from Hanover, all Things go well in the North; there is the fineſt Proſpect imaginable of the Continuance of Peace in that Part of Europe, neither are they apprehenſive of Troubles ariſing in any other Quarter. As to the late Stories from Conſtantinople, importing that the Grand Signior had given leave for a Body of Janiſſaries to join the Crim Tartars, and make an Irruption in the Ruſſian Territories, there is not a Word of Truth in them: The Sultan is a very honeſt, pacific old Gentleman, who conſults his Neighbours Repoſe, as well as his own, and will do nothing that may ſpoil the Syſtems of the Courts of Hanover, Vienna and Peterſburg; and this good News is confirmed in the laſt Letters from the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Porte, who writes, that his ſublime Highneſs is firmly reſolved to take no Steps that may give the leaſt Umbrage to his Neighbours.

We hear that an Engliſh Ship laden with Corn, was taken by the Algerines on the 25th of July laſt, and that the Captain and Crew were uſed extremely ill: The Captain has ſent an Expreſs to the Lords of the Admiralty with an Account, but we cannot as yet learn the Ship's Name.

We hear from Honiton in Devonſhire, that on the 24th of laſt Month, the Wife of John Harris, a Thatcher, in that Town, was delivered of a Son; which Child had Ten Granfathers and Grandmothers: And, about three Hours after, the Child's Grandmother was brought to bed of a Son.

On the Father's Side, there are one Grandfather and Grandmother, and ond one Great Grandfather and two Great Grandmothers.

On the Mother's Side, there are one Grandfather and Grandmother, and one Great Grandfather, and two Great Grandmothers.)

October 5. The Corn Ship taken by the Algerines, mentioned in the Paper of Yeſterday, was the Neptune, Knowler, from Yarmouth to Cadiz and Malaga, and was carried into Tangier.

Extract of a Letter from Bourne, in Lincolnſhire, dated October 1.

' We had Yeſterday, at One o'Clock, a very ſevere Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted near a Minute. The Bell-Inn in this Town, kept by Mr. Caldecot, ſhook ſo much, that the People who were at Dinner, ran ſhrieking into the Street, expecting the Houſe to be bury'd; but happily there was no Miſchief done. At Spalding, Holbech, Wiſbech, and ſeveral other Parts, the Shock was felt at the ſame Time.'

Extract of a Letter from Algiers, Sept. 22. *N. S.*

" Commodore Keppel and Mr. Stanyford, Miniſters Plenipotentaries from his Britannic Majeſty, have omitted nothing that they thought might conduce to the obtaining a proper Satisfaction for the Demands which the Britiſh Nation has upon the Regency of this State, particularly in the Caſe of the Prince Frederick Packet Boat: But, after much parleying, and exhauſting all their Rhetoric, they became ſenſible that it was in vain to talk here of Reſtitution. Therefore, Mr. Keppel judging it needleſs to make any longer Stay, took his Leave of the Dey the 18th Inſtant, exorting him to conſider once more, that a great King like his Britannick Majeſty was not accuſtom'd to demand Satisfaction in vain; upon which the Dey made him the following Anſwer.

' We are diſpoſed to give full Satisfaction to the King and the Britiſh ' Nation, for any Thing that may happen amiſs hereafter; but as to what ' is paſt, if they have had any Cauſe to complain, they muſt think no ' more of it, and bury it in Oblivion. Whilſt the Packet Boats of the ' Crown of Great Britain are provided with the King's Paſſports, they run ' no Riſque of being ſtopt and ſeized, no more than the Engliſh Merchant-' men, if theſe take Care to provide themſelves with our Paſſes: But if ' either be neglected, the Blame of any Miſhap muſt be laid on thoſe who ' have been guilty of that Negligence. And when the Engliſh Merchant-' men ſhall be deſtitute of Algerine Powers, our Privateers will think they ' have a Right to take them, and the Cargoes of ſuch Ships ſhall be con-' fiſcated. This is all we can do in this Matter, &c.

Mr. Keppel return'd on board his Ship in the Afternoon, and the next Day the Squadron ſailed for Port Mahon, or England, we don't know which.

The Reſtitution of the Prince Frederick Packet Boat was not the only Point of the Negotion of the Britiſh Plenipotentiaries: They alſo propoſed the granting to their Nation, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of Algiers, a Settlement like that which the French African Company has had theſe ſeveral Years paſt. To which the Dey made Anſwer, ' That a Settle-' ment of this Nature could not but be productive of Quarrels between the ' two Nations: That moreover, in Caſe the Regency ſhould agree to it, ' it muſt needs be in Conſideration of ſome important Service to be done ' by the Britiſh Nation; and that if the Engliſh would help the Algerines ' to recover Oran from the Spaniards, they might be aſſured, in Return ' for ſuch Aſſiſtance, the Regency would favour them in point of Trade, ' all along the Coaſt of Algiers, preferably to all other Nations.'

One may eaſily judge, that Mr. Keppel did not give himſelf the Trouble of canvaſſing a Propoſition ſo chimerical, and which the Dey himſelf could not but be ſenſible was impracticable." ——With their Leave we muſt obſerve, that the Dey ſeems to be a better Politician than thoſe Negotiators; and after all our Bungling with Spain, we may be forced to liſten to that, or ſome better Project to diſtreſs the Spaniards: But certain Folks, till they are ſorely pinched, cannot ſee farther than the length of their Noſes; till then, they have neither Wit to contrive, nor Courage to execute any effectual Scheme.

They write from Hamburg that Mr. Buys, the Dutch Miniſter there, had preſented a Memorial to the Regency, demanding a ſtrict Obſervance of the Contract made in 1609 between that City and the Republic of the United Provinces, whereby it is ſtipulated, that the Dutch ſhould enjoy, preferable to other Nations, the Right or Privilege of ſelling there the Herrings of their Taking. The Council having aſſembled on this Matter, the Majority were of Opinion, that they ought to ſtick to the ſaid Contract.

Extracts of Intelligence from London, as publiſh'd in the Dutch Gazette.

" The 2d Inſt. (October) N. S. the Weſt-India Merchants of this City had a Meeting, and reſolv'd upon preſenting a Memorial or Petition to the Government, ſetting forth, that the Spaniſh Guarda la Coſtas renew their Depredations with as much Malice and Vigour as formerly: That they have taken ſeveral Veſſels that were carrying Goods from one Engliſh Colony to another; and that they ceaſe not to diſturb the Engliſh in the Enjoyment of the Right they have by Treaties to cut Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, to navigate in the Bay of Honduras, and to load Salt in the Iſland of Tortuga. As the ſaid Merchants have reſolved to lay theſe Grievances before the Parliament at the next Seſſions, we are confirmed in the Notion that the Spaniſh Affairs will be one of the principal Articles of the Deliberations of the Repreſentatives of the People.

We hear that the Eaſt-India Company has reſolved to preſent a Petition to the Parliament, for obtaining an Act to forbid the Subjects of Great-Britain to be concerned in the foreign Companies actually trading, or deſigning to trade to the Eaſt-Indies; and alſo to forbid the Engliſh Seamen and other Perſons to ſerve on board their Ships in any Capacity whatſoever."——The moſt effectual Means to ruin foreign India Companies, is to aboliſh our own, and leave the Trade open to all Britiſh Adventurers.

On Sunday the 22d of September, arrived in the Harbour of Leith, the Trial, from Greenland, without any Whales, partly occaſioned by their having had a tedious outward Paſſage of forty Days, which might have been performed in fourteen, and, when there, being for ſome Time fixed among the Ice, within nine Degrees of the North Pole. They have only caught a few Sea Horſes; yet as the Legiſlature has ſo amply encouraged this national Trade, the Adventurers, notwithſtanding their bad Succeſs this Year, are reſolved to make a further Trial with an additional Number of Ships next Seaſon.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 24.

We have Advice from *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*, That about the Middle of *October* laſt Capt. *John Rous*, in His Majeſty's Sloop of War the *Albany*, returning from *Chignecto*, (where he had been to cover the landing of our Forces, under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Lawrence*) to *Halifax*, met, near the Mouth of the Bay of *Fundy*, with two *French* Veſſels, one a Brigt. of about 130 Tons, the other a Schooner of about 40; whom he endeavoured to ſpeak, but the Schooner immediately bore away, and the Brigt. kept on her Courſe with *French* Colours flying. Capt. *Rous* then fired a Gun and hailed her, but received no Anſwer; he then fired a ſecond Gun, and hail'd again, but no Anſwer; after that another Gun to Windward, and then a fourth into the Brigt. which kill'd two of their People. Immediately the *French* Captain threw his Ship into the Wind, laid her along Side of Capt. *Rous*, and pour'd a whole Broadſide of her great Guns and Muſquetry into him, which (the Sea running pretty high) did him no other Damage than killing two of his People, and wounding a Third. Capt. *Rous* return'd the Salute as briſkly as poſſible: The Engagement laſted ſix Glaſſes, when the *Frenchman*, being very much diſabled in his Rigging, and having a great Number of Shot in his Hull, with the Loſs of near 20 of his People, beſides a great Number wounded, call'd out for Quarter: She was call'd the *St. Francis*, mounted 10 Carriage Guns,

Guns, beſides Swivels, and had on board a Company of Marines. Capt. *Rous* brought her to *Halifax*, where ſhe was condemned as a legal Prize: Her Cargoe conſiſted of ſmall Arms, Ammunition, Flour, Brandy, Wine, Pork, and ſome Cannon (intended as a Supply to the *Indians*) which were ſold at publick Vendue, by the Marſhal of the Admiralty Court. The Governor ſent the *Frenchmen* immediately to *Louiſbourg*.——The Schooner was met with 2 or 3 Days after by Capt. *Cobb*, in an arm'd Sloop returning from *Chignecto*, who run her aſhore near *St. John's* River, and after taking what was valuable out of her, burnt her. The People all got aſhore.

On *Friday* laſt *James M'Guire* for Murder, and *William Simmons* for Robbery, (ſuppos'd an Accomplice in the Murder of Col. *Preſley*) were executed in this City. They both behaved penitently, and confeſs'd the Facts for which they died.

John Gray for Horſe-ſtealing, and *John Spenſer*, alias *Dowdy*, for Store-breaking, are pardoned.

Yeſterday was brought to the public Goal, *George Kier*, a Lunatic, for the Murder of *Samuel Milner* of *Nanſemond*, by ſhooting him through the Head with a Piſtol Ball. He has been diſordered in his Senſes for ſome Time, and is not in the leaſt ſenſible that he committed the Murder.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's Ship *Triton*, under my Command, will be ready for the Sea the Beginning of *March* next, and will be in want of a Pilot for the Coaſt of *Virginia*; this is to give Notice, to any Perſon that is capable of that Charge, and can bring Certificates of his Qualifications, that he may hear further by applying to

Matthew Whitwell.

TO be SOLD, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February*, the perſonal Eſtate of Col. *Benjamin Edwards*, deceas'd, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Houſhold Furniture, &c. Likewiſe on the *Tueſday* following will be Sold, at his Plantations in *Southampton*, known by the Names of *Round-Hill* and *Indian-Town*, Stock of all Sorts, Materials for Cropping, with ſome Furniture. Six Months Credit will be given, the Purchaſer giving Bond, as uſual.

Henry Browne, Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons who are indebted, or have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to come and ſettle. *H. B.*

TO be SOLD, on *Friday* the 15th of *February*, a Lot in *Newcaſtle* Town, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon, with three Fire Places in it, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, a Stable, Smoak-houſe, Dairy, and paled Garden; beſides another Houſe on the ſame Lot 12 Feet ſquare, plank'd above and below, a Draw-well bored and bricked. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, as uſual, to the Proprietor,

Farquhar Mathiſon.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *James-City* County, the 20th Day of *December*, a young Man, named *Philip Jones*, about 22 Years of Age: Had on a dark grey Kerſey Coat, black Cloth Waiſtcoat, a Silk Cap, and black-ribb'd Stockings. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

Emery Hughes.

N. B. It is ſuppos'd he is gone towards *Brunſwick*.

TO be SOLD, the Houſe and Land whereon Col. *John Martin* lately liv'd, in *Caroline* County, containing about 2000 Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply do the Subſcribers, in *King William* County.

John Martin,
Samuel Martin.

N. B. There are Plantations, &c. on the Land.

January 24, 1750-1.

STRAY'D away from *York* Town, the Beginning of this Month, Two middle-ſiz'd young black Horſes, without Brands, ſuppos'd to be gone towards *Hanover*, where they were bred. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to me, in *York* Town, ſhall receive Half a Piſtole Reward. *William Lightfoot.*

To be hired, on very reaſonable Terms,

THREE likely Negroe Fellows, belonging to the Eſtate of *Frederick Bryan*, deceas'd, all good Sawyers; they, or either of them, may be had for a Year, or longer Time, by applying ſoon to the Subſcriber in *Surry* County.

2 *John Ruffin.*

To be SOLD, by Daniel Fiſher, *in* Williamſburg,
at the Houſe wherein Mrs. Dixon *lately lived, near Col.* Cuſtis's,

FINE freſh Bohea Tea, at Six Shillings a Pound; alſo a Parcel of gilt and laquer'd Coat and Breaſt Metal Buttons, ſome ribb'd Cotton Stockings, and Cabinet Furniture, ſome Iron Ware, ſuch as Lock Irons and Heaters, Broad-axes, Hand-ſaws, Chiſſels, Plain-Irons, Hinges, Locks, and divers other Things.

And whereas ſeveral Perſons have ſent to their Friends in *Williamſburg*, to procure them ſome of my Tea, who (for want of my being known to them) have executed ſuch Orders at other Places. I intreat every Perſon (who has given any ſuch Order) will be certain of its coming from me before I am blamed, and if it ſhall then appear that they ever were ſerved with a better Bohea Tea, a Repetition of their Favours will never be expected or deſired.

Daniel Fiſher.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtates of *James* and *Elizabeth Barbar*, late of *York* County, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, immediately, in order to receive Satisfaction for the ſame; and thoſe who are indebted to either of the ſaid Eſtates are likewiſe deſired to ſettle the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, which will prevent the further Trouble of, and their being ſued by

Edward Bowcock, Adminiſtrator.

TAKEN up about two Months ago, a ſmall Horſe, between a Grey and a Bay, with a Star in his Forehead, and ſome white Hairs on his near hind Foot. The Owner may have him on applying to the Overſeer, at Mr. *Prentis's* Plantation, near *Williamſburg*.

STOLEN or ſtray'd from the College Paſture, the 10th of *December* laſt, a light Bay Horſe, with a thin black Mane and bob Tail, a Saddle-ſpot on the left Side, and no Brand; he was bred at *Tallaferro's* Mount. Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, at the College, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

Richard Graham.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of *Henrico*, The building of a Court-Houſe for the ſaid County, in the Town of *Richmond*, is to be agreed for, on *Tueſday* the 5th of *February* next. Any Perſons who incline to undertake the ſame, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of *Abraham Cowley*, in the ſaid Town.

The SCHEME of a LOTTERY, at Haven, *in* Fairfax *County;*

THE Money ariſing therefrom to be applied towards building a Church, and Market-Houſe, in the ſaid Town; to conſiſt of Eight Thouſand Tickets, at Two Pieces of Eight each Ticket, whereof Two Thouſand are to be fortunate.

Number of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value in Pieces of Eight.
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	200	are	400
4	of	100	are	400
6	of	75	are	450
8	of	65	are	520
14	of	40	are	560
18	of	35	are	530
25	of	20	are	500
40	of	16	are	640
100	of	10	are	1000
250	of	5	are	1250
1530	of	4	are	6120
			First drawn	12
Prizes 2000			Laſt drawn	18
Blanks 6000				13600
8000 Tickets at Two Ps. of 8 each.	Ps. of 8. 16000	From whence deduct 15 *per Cent.* for the Public Uſe,	is	2400
				16000 Pieces of Eight.

The Fortunate are to receive their Prizes entire, the 15 *per Cent.* being deducted from the whole Sum produc'd by the Sale of the Tickets, before the Drawing begins.

The Lottery to be under the Care and Management of Col. *George William Fairfax*, Major *Lawrence Waſhington*, Col. *William Fitzhugh*, Mr. *George Maſon*, Mr. *William Ramſay*, Mr. *John Carlyle*, Mr. *John Dalton*, Mr. *John Pagan*, Mr. *Gerrard Alexander*, Mr. *Nathaniel Chapman*, and Major *Auguſtine Waſhington*; who will diſpoſe of the Tickets, and be on Oath, and give Bond for a faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

The Whole to be regulated, as near as can be, to the Method practis'd in *England*.

The Drawing to commence on the laſt *Tueſday* in *May* next, in the ſaid Town, under the Inſpection of at leaſt Five of the Managers, and in the Preſence of ſuch Adventurers as may think fit to attend.

The Money will be paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd; of which public Notice will be given in the *Virginia Gazette*.

N. B. All Prizes not call'd for within Six Months after the Drawing is finiſh'd, will be deem'd as generouſly given, for the ſame Uſe as the 15 *per Cent.* and not to be demanded afterwards, but ſhall be faithfully applied thereto.

Tickets may be had of the reſpective Managers, or at the *Printing-Office*, in *Williamſburg*, for ready Money.

We make no Doubt but thoſe who wiſh well to the Public will encourage the Deſign, as 'tis the firſt Thing of the Kind in this Colony, and is calculated purely for the Public Good, without any Views of private Intereſt.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, on *Friday* the 18th Inſtant, a large thick-bodied Bay Horſe with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces well, and is a little lame. He was bought of one *Cooke*, in *Cumberland*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have a Piſtole, and if he is ſtolen, and the Thief convicted, Five Piſtoles, from

Armiſtead Burwell.

THE Snow *Pelham*, *George Yuille* Maſter, now lying in *York* River, is ready to take in Tobacco to any Merchant in *London*, at the Rate of Seven Pounds *per* Ton. Gentlemen inclinable to ſhip are deſired to leave their Orders with Mr. *Montgomery* at *York*, Mr. *Archibald Gordon* at *Newcaſtle*, or with the Maſter on board the Snow, at *Holt's*.

N. B. The above Snow has a Charter of 320 Hogſheads: The Notes to be deliver'd to the Maſter before the 1ſt of *February*; and carries no more than 400 Hogſheads.

WHEREAS I am going for *London*, immediately, this is therefore to deſire all Perſons who have any Demands againſt me to bring them, in order to receive Payment; and all Perſons who are indebted to me, are deſired to pay the ſame to my Attorney.

William Peck.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *York* Town, the 9th of *December*, a Servant Man, named *Thomas Stone*, a Taylor by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, very much Pockfretten. Whoever takes up and conveys the ſaid Runaway to me, ſhall be rewarded according to Law. *James Mills.*

SEveral Perſons having lately enquired at the *Printing-Office* for Mr. *Webb's Office of a Juſtice*, when there were none to be ſold, may now be ſupplied, on early Application.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, in *Williamsburg*, laſt *October*, a large Bay Horſe, branded on the near Buttock IB; he is ſuppos'd to be in *Charles-City*. Whoever brings him to Mr. *James Clark*, Merchant, in *Warwick*, or to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward. *James Spiers.*

STOLEN or ſtray'd from *Williamſburg*, the 30th of *October* laſt, a large grey Horſe, branded on the off Buttock D, has a black Spot on the off Side of his Neck, a Switch Tail, not dock'd, paces a Foot-pace, and canters well. Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *Alexander Craig*, in *Williamsburg*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, paid by *Matthew Shields.*

The *VIRGINIA* ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1751,

TO be SOLD, at the *Printing-Office*, in *Williamſburg*. Price 5*s.* *per* Dozen, or 7½ *d.* each.

AS I ſhall take the Liberty of ſending this Paper to many of Mr. Parks's *Cuſtomers, whom I have not yet had an Opportunity of ſeeing, I hope it will be agreeable; if otherwiſe, that they will order the contrary.*

Thoſe Gentlemen who have received Subſcription Papers for the Gazette, *and have not yet return them, will oblige me by ſending them to me, as ſoon as poſſible.*

William Hunter.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings, the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.